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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 634)

Name of Candidate	Alankrita Pandey		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	0144451
Center	Bangalore	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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SECTION – A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. **(a)** Even though women may have equal skills, qualifications and commitment as men, they face much more difficulty in rising up the leadership hierarchy. Discuss the reasons for the same. Also, explain the importance of having gender parity in positions of leadership. 10

पुरूषों के समान कुशलता, योग्यता और प्रतिबद्धता जैसे गुणों से युक्त होने के बावजूद भी महिलाओं को नेतृत्व श्रंखला मे उच्च सोपानों तक पहुँचने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। समस्या की पृष्ठभूमि मे निहित कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिये | इसके साथ ही नेतृत्व के विविध स्तरों पर लैंगिक समानता के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Women have reached in all spheres of life today. Yet, there are certain places where this part of population is under represented. One of them is top positions of leadership. There are few women at posts of directors, CEOs or heads of state in both public & private sector.

There are various reasons for the same which may differ from sector to sector. The gender bias in terms of domestic responsibility & household works is present in whole world & not just developing or backward countries. Therefore, many women drop out at the level of middle management when ~~middle~~ children related tasks spring up.

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Due to patriarchal nature of society, women move to place where their husbands work mostly & hence are out of their, many times, very successful career or firms.

In sectors like Army, women are thought of as physically & mentally less stronger than their men counterpart, hence there is very small participation in combat role or top positions here.

Politics is also not a very welcoming profession for women due to the path less tread mentality & lack of trust among general public.

But, gender parity is very important at all levels and their participation at the top brings multi-dimensional viewpoints and perspectives to the field which are absent in male-dominated board meetings. special qualities of women like empathy, being an effective communicator, compassion give a more benevolent look of the management which will increase productivity of employees, firm & country. eg IMF's study has shown how GDP will increase with increased women participation.

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1. **(b)** All correct decisions are honest and all incorrect decisions are dishonest. Do you agree? How should the correctness and incorrectness of a decision be decided? 10

सभी सही निर्णय ईमानदारी भरे होते हैं ओर सभी गलत निर्णय बेईमानी भरे होते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? किसी निर्णय के सही होने और गलत होने का निर्धारण किस प्रकार किया जाना चाहिए।

It may not always be true that all correct decisions are honest. There are two ways of deciding correctness of a decision:

First, being deontological, where ends justify means. If the objective of goal set, for which decision was taken has been met, it will be regarded as correct. There may have ~~been~~ unethical or incorrect means been used to achieve the same.

eg If our goal was to secure an electoral seat, and we capture the booth or bribe the voters - our end may be achieved (if not caught) but it can not justify the means used → this another approach is where ends can not justify wrong means it.

In public life, the proposition of ends justifying means can not be used because it will lead to

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improper ways of working which will breed nepotism, corruption or perpetuation of self-interests of bureaucracy where public interest will be jeopardised.

All correct decisions can't be said as honest for the same reason. Because unethical means, dishonest practices may have been used eg if a company wants to show profit in its account book and it manipulates the transactions - though it met the objective but it is not honest.

If a public servant knows that an old woman deserved a house allotted to widows by govt, but due to non-awareness, she could not apply - he may circumvent the procedures and allot it to her - it may be seen as a correct decision but is surely not honest, if not taken under rule book or by taking superior order confidence.

All dishonest decisions can't be said as incorrect or wrong for similar reason.

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2. (a) Should birth control be a voluntary exercise or a government policy in a country? In this regard, examine the ethical dimensions of having a One Child Policy in India. 10

किसी राष्ट्र में जन्म पर नियंत्रण, स्वैच्छिक प्रयास के माध्यम से होना चाहिए या सरकारी नीति के माध्यम से होना चाहिए? इस संबंध में, भारत में एक बच्चे की नीति के नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Supreme court has widened the scope of article 21 of constitution of India - right to life & personal liberty to such an extent that the right to give birth & rear children and right to pregnancy must come under ambit of it.

In this respect, the birth control has to be a choice exercised by the couple with mutual consent and not coerced under govt pressure or punishment.

Other countries which have tried compulsory birth controls are the glaring evidences in front of ~~this~~ us that its not a desired policy in India.

Ethical dimensions included are;

* Personal choice or freedom of individuals is snatched by state. This invades the right to privacy i.e. right to be left alone - which has been recognized by SC in vs state of TN

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* It will encourage the people to have only one male child – will result in skewed sex ratio & will further the already present gender bias in country.
* Increased agony of females for repeated abortion will drain her physically & mentally.
* India's increased focus on female sterilization for birth control is also straining experience for her.
* Single children more self focussed & less sharing habit

Though, short time benefits of one child leading to small family, better allocation of national resources and govt benefits may seem attractive, long term impact of this policy is not ~~good~~ all good and may lead to decreased workforce and should not be applied.

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2. **(b)** An organisation consists of a variety of individuals with varying values and degrees of motivation. What challenges do leaders face when forging a harmonious work culture in such an organisation? How can leaders engender a sense of inclusion in face of such diversity? 10

एक संगठन का निर्माण अलग-अलग मूल्यों और अलग-अलग अभिप्रेरणा स्तर वाले विविध प्रकार के व्यक्तियों से होता है। इस प्रकार के संगठन में सामंजस्यपूर्ण कार्य-संस्कृति के विकास के मार्ग में नेतृत्व के द्वारा किन चुनौतियों का सामना किया जाता है? इस प्रकार की विविधतापूर्ण स्थिति में नेतृत्व के द्वारा कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों में समावेशिता की अनुभूति किस प्रकार समाविष्ट की जा सकती है?

In any organisation, there are many individuals - each unique in his own way. One may love the work allotted to him & another may not be happy with his pay. One may be thanking his superior for promotion, another may be thinking of quitting the organisation because of perceived lack of opportunities.

A leader has to handle the whole team and has to collaborate with each member to encourage a healthy work environment. Challenges faced are :-

1) Different emotions and perceptions of people for the same work or order may be different. Effectively, integrating them in such a way that its accepted by all alike is a challenge

2) Communication, if not effective (not just vertical but horizontal as well)

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will pose a challenge to leader in reaching out to all.

3) Effectively allocating resources & incentives among team members depending upon their motivation & with the purpose of giving satisfaction is also a challenge.

4) ~~Orders should be given in a~~

To engender a sense of inclusion, he should do the following:-

1) Appreciation of team members in front of superiors will boost the morale of whole team & a sense of collective responsibility will develop.

2) More time should be spent with members apart from regular meetings individually & collectively eg outings, picnics to increase the comfort level.

3) Incentivisation of any particular employee should be justified to team describing outstanding contribution made by him/her.

4) Regular feedback should be taken & provided so as not to reach any unknown territory about progress of team or any member.

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3. (a) Notwithstanding compassion and morality, it is national interest that ultimately determines a country's decisions in international relations. Discuss this statement in the context of the current refugee crisis. 10

दया और नैतिकता जैसे मूल्यों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होते हुए भी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अंततः राष्ट्र के निर्णयों को राष्ट्रिय हितों के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किया जाता है | वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

'There are no permanent friends or foes in international relations. There is only permanent national interest.' It has been said rightly. Though, humanitarian crisis in the world should be dealt by nations collectively with compassion & morality, one can not ignore the national interest.

Refugee crisis in middle East has shown these both dimensions extremly well. In the begining, when Europe kept ~~[illegible]~~ returning the refugees back terming them as 'economic migrants', Aylan Kurdi raised the conscience of Europe and the whole world and it realised the price that humanity is paying due to actions of other human beings. And, an extensive program of taking in refugee as per quota

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was devised. Still, few nations are reluctant to see the compassionate side of this extensive programme eg Hungary and they closed the borders, barbed them & turned children, elderly & women back to the place of war.

They justified their interests according to their perception of national security - perceived 'Islamophobia' and suspected entry of terrorists along with refugees. They can justify their actions as per the recent Paris terror attack aswell.

However, the crisis is much bigger than it seems. It has been termed as the largest such crisis since world war II. Nations should come together & analyse the causes which generated & culminated into these crises and should realise that 'prevention is better than cure.' It is best to stop these events at an early stage & a collective mechanism should be devised.

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3. (b) What are the ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations? Suggest some strategies to address the divergence in ethical positions of different nations. 10

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर होने वाली वार्ताओं में समाहित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के नैतिक मुद्दों से संबंधित दृष्टिकोण में जो भिन्नता है, उसके का समाधान के लिए अपनाई जा सकने वाली रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिये।

The current global climate change crisis is the result of industrialisation of developed countries (today) since mid 17th century. This can be seen by per capita emmissions of different countries which is 18 mt for USA, 12mt for Russia and 1.5mt for India.

Energy consumption in developed countries is much larger and because of these differences, the concept of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' was emerged. Though developing countries should work towards a healthy planet & should promote steps in this direction, they have to take care of their own developmental needs as well.

eg in India, to give employment to its large young population, the manufacturing sector has to be promoted

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which required cheap electricity which can not come through renewable resources alone and coal can not be 'kept in the ground'.

The purchasing power of majority of Indians is very less as compared to developed nations & % of population in India is without electricity. The development of human capital & social capital can not be tapped without it. This is the subsistence need of modern human civilization & developing countries can not abandon their people from this right for their quest to greener planet & renewable energy.

Strategies that should be adopted are: ① Transfer of technology & funds from developed to developing countries in a phased manner & regularly.
② Better carbon trading mechanisms.
③ Excluding basic amenities as power to BPL population from emissions.
④ Phased reduction of carbon and other GHGs without commitments for next decade.

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4. (a) Why is there a need for Performance Management System in an outcome oriented government? Evaluate the feasibility of peer review in context of Indian civil services. 10

एक परिणामोन्मुख सरकार में "कार्यनिष्पादन प्रबंधन प्रणाली" की आवश्यकता क्यों है? भारतीय लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में "सहकर्मी समीक्षा" (peer review) के औचित्य का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(PMS) Performance management system refers to micro evaluation of sub-goals & objectives attached within a broader and wider goal. eg in the context of Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan, the elimination of open defecation is the outcome but number of toilets built in a village is the performance criteria attached to evaluate it.

Though, merely PMS can not achieve the desired outcomes means only toilet construction is not enough but attitudinal changes in people to use it regularly & discourage open defecation is as much necessary; yet the measurement of the toilets, fair usage of funds devolved for the purpose, delivery of funds/subsidy to intended beneficiary is very important to reach the outcome.

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Peer review in Indian civil services is a newer concept, though its widely used in private sector & is immensely successful. There are merits & demerits of the ~~sitt~~ concept as :-

1) It will give superior a closer look at employee & organization as there are large no of employees under one person that its difficult to keep a check on activities of all subordinates.

2) Peer review will not only apprise about work capabilities but also the inter-personal skills of individual, his degree of motivation & values which can be better used by superior in allocation of resources & incentives.

But, there have been apprehensions about false reviews by disgruntled peers, wrong information & its effect on career prospects of employee.

Hence, for effective usage of it, should be combined with clear evidences to back the claims of the reviewer and it should be supplemented with personal observation of superior.

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4. (b) Discretionary power in the hands of public servants is a necessary evil. Discuss. 10
लोक सेवकों के हाथों में विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ एक आवश्यक बुराई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian civil services is known for its wide discretionary powers. In the wider context of modern societies, complexities of public organizations, parliament & executive are increasing. More & more expert fields are emerging. This requires the intervention at the immediate level of implementers and more situational discretion.

Requirements can be justified as:-

1) Parliamentarians are novice & non-experts, so they create only a framework for any legislation & detailed delegated legislation is left to implementer.

2) Complexities & specialists fields are emerging more & more eg cyber crime, environmental degradation, formulation of INDCs etc where only policy can be formulated by top level & left has to be taken care according to demands of situation.

3) Parliament efficiency is decreasing & Indian par. sits only for 80 days a year

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as against 150 in European countries. This leaves little time to executive & legislature to make detailed laws.

4) Regional differences require different ways of implementation of same policy & thus the need of the same.

Dangers associated with it are:

1) No rulebook for behaviour / action taken under discretionary powers.

2) This is a double-edged sword which can be used against public interest with as much ease as ~~not~~ to further it.

3) Grievance redressal becomes tougher in case of action/inaction under this power.

Therefore, though it can't be avoided, it must be used with careful checks & balances eg superior's monitoring, committee on subordinate legislation - performing Parliamentary evaluation and should be used only in case of extreme necessity.

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5. (a) The landmark judgment by the Supreme Court of India recognized the transgender as a third sex. What attitudes do you notice towards the transgender people in India? Discuss some steps to facilitate a dignified life for the transgender people. 10

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए ऐतिहासिक निर्णय से ट्रांसजेंडर्स को तृतीय लिंग के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। आप भारतीय परिस्थितयों में ट्रांसजेंडर्स समुदाय के लोगों के प्रति किन अभिवृत्तियों की अनुभूति करते हैं | ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए गरिमापूर्ण जीवन निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले क़दमों के संबंध मे चर्चा कीजिए।

Attitudes noticed towards transgenders:-

* Exclusion is the biggest impediment in their developed. They as individual & as community have been segregated from 'main stream' society. Giving away a transgender child at the birth itself is a manifestation of the same.
* Social stigma towards them sees people with skepticism who talk to transgenders or interact in public spaces.
* Boycott of whole community from society has kept them uneducated & unemployed from ages & has compelled them to move to sex work or begging.
* Contempt and looking down upon them is common.
* Attitude of police & public servants is also not empathetic towards this community which increases their problems.

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Steps towards dignified life :-

* SC Judgement is a big boost to community and has empowered them.
* Transgenders bill, 2015 is a step in the right direction which provides 2% reservation in education & employment, National & State commissions for their protection & welfare & Criminalization of giving away a transgender child at birth except on an order of a competent court.
* Sensitisation of public & officials should be done alike to create a sense of inclusion towards them.
*

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5. **(b)** What key characteristics of a person conveying a message make it more persuasive? When celebrities endorse a product, they do so knowing that their endorsement will persuade people to buy it. What duty do they have towards the consumers? **10**

संदेश देने वाले व्यक्ति की कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ संदेश को और अधिक आग्रहपूर्ण बनाती हैं? जब ख्याति प्राप्त व्यक्ति किसी उत्पाद का विज्ञापन करते हैं, तो वे ऐसा यह जानते हुए करते हैं कि उनके द्वारा किसी वस्तु का किया गया विज्ञापन, लोगों को वह वस्तु खरीदने हेतु प्रेरित करेगा। इस सन्दर्भ मे उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति उनके क्या दायित्व हैं?

We all communicate with others in verbal or non-verbal manner. Yet, some people are better able to send their message across the table in a better manner than others. Characteristics that distinguish them are :-

1) Effective command on language
2) Efficient use of gestures and non-verbal communication
3) Credibility of a person in the field eg a person who is already selected for UPSC is able to better hold the audience than someone failed.
4) Public standing of a person leaves a great mark on audience.
5) Examples used in talk to convince people for a particular action/inaction eg Mukesh's advertisement for tobacco control leaves an impact on viewers mind.

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When celebrities endorse a product, people many times get carried away with emotions and buy the products. Public image of a particular celebrity is positive & his/her fan following is loyal which leads them to take such emotional, rather than rational decisions. Credibility of public figures is high, so the claims made with respect to product are taken to be true by public and convinces them easily.

Therefore, they should show a sense of moral responsibilities towards their endorsements and do a background check of claims made by product or a disclaimer should be provided which says the correct information about the personal responsibility of celebrity about product. False claims should not be put upon because that will be misuse of their dignified position where they are because of public and would amount to fraud & moral cheating

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6. It is said that child labor cannot be ethical at all. Do you agree? Discuss with respect to the proposed amendments to the Child Labour Act. 10
यह कहा जाता है कि बाल-श्रम किसी भी परिस्थिति में नैतिक नहीं हो सकता। क्या आप सहमत हैं? बाल-श्रम अधिनियम में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Child as a moral phenomenon refers to soft embodiment of a clean slate and a period which should be cared & nurtured for development and labour is exactly opposite phenomenon which brings with it compulsions of work, coercion, mandatory responsibilities. These two phenomenon do not go down well together.

Concept of child labour is associated with the ~~to~~ tough manual, domestic exploitative jobs in India but there can be another coin to it which promotes innovative work at school, part time development of products made using science learned at school, hobbies like acting, singing & subsequent employment in entertainment industry as well. It can not be said unethical in all situations. Rather, in few carefully regulated &

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calibrated sectors, it can be highly productive not only for child but the society & nation as well.

Proposed amendments allow the child to work in family businesses ~~except~~ while banning in all other types of employments. There are two coins of it, one being - disguised family employment may lead to increased form child labourers and in unorganised small sector industries such as carpenter, idol-making etc. This may deprive them of their focus on school education as they will be over-burdened with work after school, as it proposed.

On the other hand, it may help them learn a new skill on a part-time basis such as artisanship and help them inculcate new hobbies. But, it can also be seen as the perpetuation of caste-based businesses which is the basis of this system in India. Hence, we must be very careful in treading our path in this direction.

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7. Are emotions an inhibiting factor in effective decision-making? Discuss in the context of public services. 10

क्या भावनाएं प्रभावपूर्ण निर्णय लेने के मार्ग में बाधक तत्व हैं? लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Emotions, by itself, are not an inhibiting factor. Rather, there is a need to strike a balance between emotions & rationality, ie upbringing of emotive rationality.

Not only aptitude ~~and~~ intelligence quotient is necessary for a public official but also emotional intelligence where he takes care of not only economy & efficiency but equity as well.

eg An old widow forgets to apply for her house allotted under a govt scheme and is late by a day, emotions ~~about~~ regarding her compelling circumstances & old age should drive a public

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servant to go an extra mile to allot it by talking to superiors & taking them under confidence considering the genuineness of the case.

eg in case of riots in a communally charged environment, a collector should not take emotionally charged decisions & order a shoot-at-sight order on crowd, rather only preventive measures like tear gas or water cannon on aggressive crowd should be recommended.

These examples show us the guide to maintain the balance.

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8. What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji? Why is Sarvodāya relevant for civil servants in India? 10

गांधीजी के सर्वोदय दर्शन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवकों के लिए सर्वोदय क्यों प्रासंगिक है?

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SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are the leader of a 5 member team that has been assigned to carry out social impact assessment of a project proposed in a Naxal area. Members have been allotted a remote village each to conduct surveys and ascertain views of local people. You are under strict instructions not to disclose the identity of respondents outside the project. While compiling data, you are puzzled by the responses from one of the villages. You accompany the point-person for that village next day for verification. You randomly pick a person from the list of respondents and ask her for clarification of the response she had given earlier. She seems confused and denies any knowledge of the survey being conducted, let alone she being questioned. You try to verify this from other respondents and get similar replies. This raises serious doubts about the integrity and credibility of the survey process.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the situation?

(b) As a team leader accountable for credibility of the survey and working on a hard timeline, what are the possible options before you? List their merits and demerits.

(c) Giving reasons, state the course of action you would follow. 20

आप एक पांच सदस्यीय टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता हैं , जिसे नक्सल क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित एक परियोजना के सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन का कार्य सौंपा गया है। सर्वेक्षण करने और स्थानीय लोगों के दृष्टिकोण का पता लगाने के लिए प्रत्येक सदस्य को एक सूदूरवर्ती गांव आवंटित किया गया है। आपको सख्त निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि उत्तरदाताओं की पहचान को परियोजना से बाहर प्रकट नहीं किया जाए। आंकड़ों को संकलित करते समय, आप एक गाँव से प्राप्त उत्तरों से उलझन में पड़ जाते हैं। आप उस गाँव हेतु नियुक्त व्यक्ति (प्वाइंट पर्सन) के साथ अगले दिन सत्यापन करने जाते हैं। आप उत्तरदाताओं की सूची में से यादृच्छिक रूप से एक व्यक्ति का चयन करते हैं और उससे कहते हैं कि वह पहले दिए गए अपने उत्तरों का स्पष्टीकरण करे। वह कुछ भ्रमित प्रतीत होती है और न केवल स्वयं से प्रश्न पूछे जाने, वरन् सर्वेक्षण किए जाने के संबंध में जानकारी होने तक की बात भी नकारती है। आप इस तथ्य को अन्य उत्तरदाताओं से सत्यापित करने का प्रयास करते हैं और एक समान उत्तर प्राप्त करते हैं। यह सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया की सत्यनिष्ठा और विश्वसनीयता पर गंभीर संदेह पैदा करता है।

(a) इस परिस्थिति से सम्बंधित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप इस टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में सर्वेक्षण की विश्वसनीयता हेतु और निश्चित समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत कार्य पूर्ण करने हेतु उत्तरदायी हैं | ऐसे में आपके सामने संभावित विकल्प क्या हैं? उन विकल्पों के लाभ और हानियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(c) इस संबंध में आपके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का उल्लेख करें | इसके साथ ही कारण को भी स्पष्ट करें।

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(a) Ethical issues involved:

* Since its clear that data is false & caliberated without actually conducting the survey, it will put a question mark on my integrity & credibility.
* It puts a question mark over ability of my team to carry out a correct & effective survey.
* It is a question on my leadership & motivational skills because I could not persuade my team members to perform a truthful & credible job.
* There should be the reason for them finishing it off in this way - problems of team members were not communicated to me. This shows the gap between me & members.
* Managing the timeline along with credibility is the biggest ethical dilemma.

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(b) Options :-

(1) I can move on with this data & show it as the real one because there is no time to start the process all over again.

This option is good because it will keep my credibility high in front of my superiors because I delivered the data on time.

But, there are many demerits as (1) giving wrong data will further the region (2) If data is cross checked, then my employment might be in danger & my credibility will also be lost. (3) It will perpetuate the wrongdoings of team members & these actions will be repeated by them in future which will keep hampering public interest & efficiency of organizations where they work.

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(2) One option is to punish the team members and recollect the full data again under strict monitoring & supervision so that only correct data reaches my superiors.

Merits :-

1) It will increase my ~~and~~ integrity and credibility.

2) If data can not be collected within stipulated time, it should be informed to supervisors and more time can be asked. It will ~~increase~~ show my honest behaviour towards the work.

3) Correct policies will be framed.

4) Public interest will be upheld.

5) Wrongdoers will be discouraged and prevented from reaction.

Demerits :-

1) If superiors dont agree for extra time, project can be ~~lost~~ taken from my team & my credibility will be low.

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2) My monitoring & supervisory abilities shall be questioned.

3) My leadership abilities shall also be questioned & probability of me getting critical assignments in future might also be ~~affected~~ reduced.

4) Penal action can also be taken against ~~me~~ my team

(C) I would follow 2nd action, where I will convince my superiors to grant me some extra time & will take help of local panchayat members & educated people in the region for logistical works, ~~with~~ to finish it on time. Because of stated merits, this is the best & desirable course of action.

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10. Gajendra, once a struggling film actor, was accused and later exonerated of rape charges, which the jury found out to be motivated and fake. Not able to cope up with the situation, he changed profession and moved on. Thirty years later, while his closest friends know about the incident but his co-workers do not. One day, out of curiosity, he searches for his name on the internet, and to his surprise, finds that the third entry that comes up is an old report in a local newspaper about the rape charges he faced.

Gajendra is upset; after all these years, he would like to be able to disclose the event only to whomever he wants. He has heard about the decision of European Court of Justice which allows individuals to submit requests to a search engine to remove certain results from searches on their names, and citing the same, requests the search engine and media outlet to remove the results.

Valid arguments can be advanced for making the Right to be Forgotten a fundamental right? What those arguments could be? What limitations, if any, can it be subjected to? Should there be any obligations on the search engines regarding cases which are no longer relevant, as the one mentioned above? 20

गजेन्द्र एक संघर्षरत फिल्म अभिनेता था। पहले तो उसे अभियुक्त बनाया गया और फिर बाद में उसे बलात्कार के आरोपों से मुक्त कर दिया गया। इन आरोपों को न्यायिक पीठ ने दुर्भावना से अभिप्रेरित और झूठा पाया। इस स्थिति का सामना न कर पाने के कारण उसने अपने पेशे में परिवर्तन करते हुए आगे का जीवन निर्वाह किया। तीस वर्ष पश्चात्, उसके घनिष्ठतम मित्रों को इस घटना के बारे में पता है किन्तु उसके सहकर्मी इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं। एक दिन उत्सुकतावश वह इंटरनेट पर अपने नाम की खोज करता है और आश्चर्यजनक रूप से यह पाता है दृष्टिगत तीसरी प्रविष्टि एक स्थानीय समाचारपत्र में उसके द्वारा सामना किए गए बलात्कार के आरोपों के बारे में एक पुरानी रिपोर्ट की है।

गजेन्द्र परेशान है; इतने वर्षों के बाद, वह इस घटना को केवल अपनी पसंद के लोगों के समक्ष प्रकट करना चाहेगा। उसने यूरोपीय न्यायालय के उस निर्णय के बारे में सुना है, जो व्यक्तियों को अपने नाम से की जाने वाली खोज संबंधी कुछ परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु सर्च इंजन को निवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है और उसी का उद्धरण देते हुए, सर्च इंजन और मीडिया आउटलेट को परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु निवेदन करता है।

क्या "भुला दिए जाने के अधिकार" को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने हेतु वैध तर्क दिए जा सकते हैं? वे तर्क क्या हो सकते हैं? यदि उनकी कोई सीमाएं हैं तो वे सीमाएं क्या होंगी? ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रकरण की भांति अन्य अप्रासंगिक प्रकरणों के संबंध में क्या सर्च इंजनों का कोई दायित्व होना चाहिए?

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(a) Yes, right to be forgotten can be written as a fundamental right and everyone has a right to keep his/her past secret ~~and~~.

Arguments:

(1) Person life of an individual also includes his actions taken in past – whether relevant or irrelevant – (i) he has the right to disclose the information to people (s) he wants.

(2) It can be jeopardising to his future prospects in professional life where background checks by firms are a known phenomenon. (s) he might lose a job due to those motivated & fake, invalid charges.

(3) Personal life with friends, family might get affected adversely due to any action committed in past or any relationship of past which

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may have died in real but is still alive on internet. But, there have to be some limitations like every other rights.

(1) Search engines play an important role in the online life revealing of an individual. This may be beneficial to law enforcement agencies when cyber/online crime is increasing with every passing day eg Mehdi case.

(2) Every such case is specific & special & it has to dealt separately. There can't be a universal comprehensive policy for this right & neither will mass requests be reasonable for deletion of content as sometimes an old precedent may help in solving a new case.

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(3) Other limitation can be the verified documents, regularly by ~~d~~ agencies made for the purpose should not be deleted which are relevant in the present context.

(c) On search engines, there cant be an obligation because they handle hundreds of patabytes of data. Massive handling at this level can not effectively tell about relevance of a particular content or information. Also, collaboration between hosting website & search engine & public agencies of govt of that jurisdiction is important to comment on relevance of a content.

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11. You are the officer in charge of overseeing refugees' related issues in a multilateral humanitarian organisation. There is an ethnicity based civil war going on in a region and as a result, many people are being displaced. Hitherto, the economically better-off neighbouring countries have accommodated the streams of migrants with financial support from your organisation. The violence in the region has increased recently and the flux of people seeking refuge has grown substantially. With countries sealing their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation. You are sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlement of refugees with the neighbouring countries, who also happen to be a powerful economic bloc. However, they refuse any more accommodation on the following grounds:

(a) Drainage of resources in face of subdued economic conditions.

(b) Domestic political repercussions.

(c) Rehabilitation will encourage more influx and indirectly fuel the persecutors.

(d) Permanency of settlement in face of better prospects than at home.

What are the counter-arguments that can be cited to convince the countries for an immediate solution? Suggest some long term measures as well that should be followed to address the problem. 20

आप एक बहुपक्षीय मानवतावादी संगठन में शरणार्थियों से संबंधित मुद्दों के निरीक्षण हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी हैं। एक क्षेत्र में नस्ल आधारित गृहयुद्ध छिड़ा हुआ है, परिणामस्वरूप अनेक लोग विस्थापित हो रहे हैं। अभी तक, आर्थिक रूप से बेहतर स्थिति वाले पड़ोसी देशों ने आपके संगठन से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता से प्रवास करने वाले लोगों के जत्थों को स्थान दिया है। हाल ही में क्षेत्र में हिंसा बढ़ गयी है और शरण चाहने वाले लोगों का प्रवाह अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है। देश अपनी सीमाओं को सील कर रहे हैं, जिससे शरणार्थी सुभेद्य स्थिति में हैं। आपको उन पड़ोसी देशों से शरणार्थियों हेतु मानवतावादी आधार पर रहने की व्यवस्था करने हेतु वार्ता के लिए भेजा गया है। वे पड़ोसी देश आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली गुट हैं। हालांकि वे निम्नलिखित आधारों पर और अधिक शरणार्थियों को स्थान देने से मना कर सकते हैं:

(a) गिरती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति करने के कारण संसाधनों की कमी।

(b) घरेलू राजनैतिक प्रभाव।

(c) पुनर्वास और अधिक अंतर्वाह को प्रोत्साहित करेगा और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्पीड़कों या अत्याचारियों को उत्तेजित करेगा।

(d) अच्छी संभावनाओं के कारण अपने मूल देश की अपेक्षा यहीं पर स्थायी रूप से बस जाना।

इन विकल्पों के विपक्ष मे दिए जाने वाले तर्क कौन से हैं, जिनके माध्यम से राष्ट्रों को तत्काल समाधान के लिए राजी किया जा सकता है। कुछ दीर्घावधिक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए जिनका समस्या के समाधान के लिए पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

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(a) Any country will have only fixed economic resources to rehabilitate certain people ~~but~~ and they are right in their own argument, but they should be countered by saying that financial support of my organization will supplement the resources of the nation.

Also, public resources should be supplemented by private - ie one family can be asked to adopt one refugee family temporarily providing them food & shelter. ~~And~~

~~On the~~

(b) Political repercussions should not be taken as negative for this crisis because it only shows the empathetic attitude of leader which will be appreciated by people.

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(b) As regards to dispute between different religious communities, the lesson of secularism & tolerance of Europe should be taught to people and they must be persuaded through charisma of leader ~~in this direction~~ to promote harmony & to come forward to save humanity.

(C) ~~More influx~~ It will not encourage more influx of refugees, but it will show the true face of humanity to persecutors where they will be ashamed to carry on in the name of religion when actually people of other religion are giving refuge to them.

(d) Refugees should not be equated with the definition of economic migrants and their

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intervention should not be taken as mere focus of better economic prospects. This will defeat the purpose of Vienna convention and rather, Europe should set a precedent and especially, the country being an economic super power should come forward to lead the movement to make other countries ~~[illegible]~~ follow the suit.

Long-term measures:-

1) Prevention is better than cure - less intervention of outside governments in the domestic affairs of other countries.

2) Civil war based on ethnicity should not be supported at any side by nation states for their own benefits.

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3) fast negotiations at early sign of disturbances should be started rather than keeping it as a lingering issue for long which gives birth to orgⁿ like ISIS.

4) Mutual collaboration & joint effort of an all-out war against disturbing elements should be started without any kind of definition of good & bad terrorism.

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12. You are a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) in an urban district. The forest cover in the district is as low as 11% and it needs to be increased as per government guidelines. By ecological and environmental perspective also it is imperative that more trees should be planted.

However, you find out that while there is a grant of Rs. 1.5 crore for your division to plant trees under the Hariyali Scheme, most of this fund is lying unused. Since, it is December and as per government rules all the unused grant should be returned to the government as the financial year closes, it seems you will have to return the money completely.

Also, there are strong indications from the ministry that government is mulling over a budgetary cut on Hariyali mission because most of the funds go unused. There is a strong possibility that if you return the money in this financial year you wont get it in the next financial year and even if you get, it will be a very insignificant amount.

Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. Evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted? 20

आप एक शहरी जिले में मंडल वन अधिकारी (डी.एफ.ओ.) हैं। जिले में वनाच्छादन 11 प्रतिशत कम है और इसे सरकारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार बढ़ाया जाना है। पारिस्थितिकीय एवं पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोण से भी अधिक संख्या में वृक्षारोपण किया जाना अनिवार्य है।

यद्यपि आप यह पाते हैं कि आपके मंडल (डिवीजन) में हरियाली योजना के अधीन वृक्षारोपण हेतु 1.5 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान है, लेकिन इस फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त है। चूंकि यह दिसंबर का महीना है और सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार, समस्त अप्रयुक्त अनुदान सरकार को लौटा दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त हो जाता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आपको पूरी राशि लौटानी होगी।

साथ ही, मंत्रालय से इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि सरकार हरियाली योजना के अंतर्गत बजट कम करने पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त रह जाता है। इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि यदि आप वित्तीय वर्ष में राशि लौटाते हैं तो अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में यह आपको नहीं मिलेगा और यदि मिल भी जाता है तो वह राशि बहुत कम होगी।

स्वंय के अनुसार इस स्थिति में उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों के संबंध में बताएं। इन विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और अपनाए जा सकने वाले सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मार्ग का चयन करें।

Options available:-

1) As per the rules, there is very little time left to use the lying funds and therefore whatever can be released by March, will be used & rest shall be returned to govt.

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This option will be as per guidelines of govt and there will be no modifications required in our rules.

But, the money that I could have used effectively for plantation will be lost & it will be detrimental to interests of public, environment & will set a bad precedent for a financial management system. Therefore, it is not the desirable action.

(2) ~~The~~ Second option is to request the govt to keep the funds in the account — but these decisions are made alike for all depts & a selective treatment of my dept will set a bad precedent at top level, even if done.

Hence its not desirable.

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(3) Third option is that there are still three months left in close of financial year & a lot can be done in this much time. There should be an all-out war ~~agai to solve this~~ ~~expand~~ spend this money in the most efficient manner and best usage of resources manpower & time should be done.

Bottom level functionaries should be directed to take up the plantation of fixed number in the allotted area & work should be completed in two or months.

Leaving & giving up the implementation of ~~this~~ ~~at~~ scheme just because its December already is not desirable, and

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it will show weak will power of reader if left at that point.

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13. You, an anthropologist, have developed cordial relations with a tribal community which was hitherto isolated from rest of the humanity. Notwithstanding increased interest of researchers and media for the newly discovered tribe, you are the only person from outside whom they trust. They are ardent believers in their goddess and, trusting you, take you to her abode on a holy mountain. To your surprise, you find that the mountain is a reservoir of Uranium that can be used in your power-starved country's nuclear power plants. Besides, you are aware that Uranium being radioactive, it is highly risky to go near the mountain. You try to convince the people about harmful effects it can have and the utilitarian value that it possess for the country. However, they are in no mood to argue and politely ask you to leave. You fear that very soon the outside world will find about this and the vulnerable tribe would be displaced from their land.

(a) Evaluate the following courses of action which you can take for their ethical merits and demerits:

i. You would continue to convince the people yourself about the possible consequences and urge them to relocate.

ii. You would call in local and national NGOs for protecting the rights of the people against the State and file a PIL in Supreme Court if the State proceeds with dispossession.

iii. You would yourself tell the government and the scientific community about the reserves and let them proceed in their own way.

(b) Without restricting yourself to the above options, state the course of action that you would take and why? 20

आप एक नृविज्ञानी हैं और आपने वैसे जनजातीय समुदाय के साथ मधुर संबंध बनाए हैं जो अब तक शेष मानवजति से पृथक था। नई खोजी गई जनजाति में मीडिया और शोधकर्ताओं की बढ़ती रूचि के पश्चात् भी आप अकेले ऐसे बाहरी व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर वे विश्वास करते हैं। वे अपनी देवी के अनन्य उपासक हैं और आप पर विश्वास करते हुए एक दिन वे आपको एक पवित्र पहाड़ पर स्थित उसके वास स्थल पर ले जाते हैं। आप इस बात से आश्चर्यचकित हो जाते हैं कि वह पहाड़ यूरेनियम का भंडार है जिसका उपयोग ऊर्जा की कमी से जूझते आपके देश के नाभकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों में किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, आप इस बात से भी अवगत हैं कि यूरेनियम के रोडियोधर्मी होने के कारण पहाड़ के निकट जाना अत्यधिक संकटपूर्ण है। आप लोगों को इसके क्षतिकारक प्रभावों और राष्ट्र के लिए इसकी उपयोगिता के मूल्य के संबंध में समझाने का प्रयास करते हैं। चूंकि वे अभी किसी तर्क-वितर्क की मुद्रा में नहीं हैं और आपसे सविनय चले जाने को कहते हैं। आपको इस बात का भय है कि शीघ्र ही बाह्य जगत इस संबंध में जान जाएगा और सुभेद्य जनजातीय लोग अपनी भूमि से विस्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(a) नैतिक औचित्य और अनौचित्य के आधार पर आपके द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदम का मूल्यांकन करें:

i. आप लोगों को संभावित परिणामों के संबंध में समझाना जारी रखेंगे और उन्हें पुनर्स्थापित होने को प्रेरित करेंगे।

ii. आप राज्य के विरुद्ध निवासियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए स्थानीय एवं राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को आमंत्रित करेंगे और यदि राज्य निर्वासन की दिशा में बढ़ता है तो आप सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एक जनहित याचिका प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

iii. आप स्वयं सरकार एवं विज्ञान जगत को भंडार के संबंध में बताएंगे तत्पश्चात उन्हें उनकी इच्छानुसार कार्यवाही के लिए स्वंतत्र छोड़ देंगे।

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(b) अपने आपको उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित न करते हुए, उन उपायों को बताएं जिन्हें आप अमल में लाना चाहेंगे। ऐसा करने का कारण भी बताएं।

(1°) Merits & Demerits :-

They have been worshipping the Goddess from long time & its very unlikely that they will be convinced easily. However, use of scientific experiments shown by taking uranium enriched soil and telling them about such possible consequences may give them an insight about it.

But, the intrinsic value of U should not be emphasised much as it will make them think that we want it for own self-interests & will be less likely to be convinced.

But, effective communication & integrating them in the process is the preferable option and ~~other~~ ~~solutions~~ ~~than~~

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(ii) calling in local NGOs at this point will increase the trust deficit between two sides & will be detrimental to the cause. However, separately meeting the rights activists to apprise them of the situation might be more preferred course of action where there can be mutual discussion & debate about policy ~~to~~ required.

(iii) Telling yourself to the govt & people & letting them provoke in their own way will be jeopardising ~~them of~~ their rights and should not be done.

Forest reserves, should not be used at the cost of our local population's emotions & they should be effectively told about the consequences of

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Uranium on health by someone who has their ~~trusts~~, and not pure outsiders.

(b) The possible course of action should be :-

① Have a meet with scientists to devise a basic naive method of showing the consequences of ~~not~~ uranium on human health. This will deter them from exposing themselves in that mountain.

② Have a separate meet with NGOs & rights based experts in tribal areas who can interact well with these communities and build the trust slowly, then with the step no ①, they should be convinced to move to a safer

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area. It should be emphasised that forests where they have to move or area will be similar & basic arrangements of health centres, education will be made in the newer area & they should be provided with the basic infrastructure after dealing with govt, along with proper compensation.

At this point, no talk about usage of V-reserve should be done to them & they should be given funds to build a newer temple of their goddess in the rehabilitated area by NGOs & RBOs.

Only after this, govt should move towards utilization of U-reserves for nuclear power plants.

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14. A junior member of staff has just returned to work after taking special leave to care for her elderly mother. For financial reasons she needs to work full-time. She has been having difficulties with her mother's home care arrangements, causing her to miss a number of team meetings (which usually take place at the beginning of each day) and to leave work early. She is very competent in her work but her absences are putting pressure on her and her overworked colleagues. You are her manager, and you are aware that the flow of work through the practice is coming under pressure. One of her male colleagues is beginning to make comments such as "a woman's place is in the home", and is undermining her at every opportunity, putting her under even greater stress.

What possible steps can you take to ensure that the work of the team does not suffer while also taking other humanitarian considerations into account. **20**

अपनी बुजुर्ग मां की देखभाल के लिए विशेष छुट्टी पर रहने के पश्चात् एक कनिष्ठ कर्मी कार्य पर लौटी है। वित्तीय कारणों से उसे पूरे समय कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। उसे अपनी मां के लिए घर पर देखभाल की व्यवस्था करने में कठिनाई आ रही है जिस कारण वह कई टीम बैठकों (जो प्रायः प्रति दिन, दिन के आरंभ में होते हैं) में उपस्थित नहीं हो पा रही है और वह कार्यालय से घर भी जल्दी चली जाती है। वह अपने कार्य में बहुत ही सक्षम है, लेकिन उसकी अनुपस्थित उसके ऊपर और काम के बोझ तले दबे उसके सहकर्मियों के ऊपर दबाव का कार्य कर रही है। आप एक प्रबंधक हैं और आप इस बात से अवगत हैं कि इस चलन से कार्य प्रवाह पर दबाव पड़ रहा है। उसके एक पुरुष सहकर्मी ने "एक महिला का स्थान घर में होता है" जैसे ताने भी मारने आरंभ कर दिये हैं और वह उसे प्राप्त हो सकने वाले प्रत्येक अवसर के संबंध मे कमजोर बना रहा है जिससे वह और भी गहन तनाव का अनुभव कर रही है।

सभी मानवीय पहलुओं का ध्यान रखते हुए, इन परिस्थितयों मे टीम का कार्य प्रभावित न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठायेंगें?

This is the case of work-life balance which is evident in many places in the modern society, where a woman takes care of outside work but is not divested of her domestic responsibilities.

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Steps that can be taken are:-

(1) Offer a day-care worker to her for elderly care of her mother. Though some people think of it as immoral as they want to take care of their parents themselves, it can be a solution here as she is alone managing everything.

(2) Team meetings can be arranged on telephone or video conferencing as well along with office at the same time to ensure that she is able to attend them, while being at home.

(3) Provision of 'work from home' should be extended to her where it is ensured that collective & individual responsibilities are

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not hampered.

(4) I will have a talk with male member of the team harassing her and will ask him to be empathetic about her situation & ~~should~~ not to take gender bias at the work-place, especially when the employee has been very efficient in her job.

(5) ~~Support of Employee~~

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 638)

Name of Candidate	Alankrita Pandey		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	16791
Center	Bangalore	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

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All the Best

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SECTION – A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) What is the role of education in bringing about social change? Discuss in the context of India with relevant examples. 10

सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने में शिक्षा की क्या भूमिका है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

Education has a huge impact on an individual's development with respect to his personality, outlook and perspective. It is not just a means of livelihood but it is a way to lead a more moral, satisfying and meaningful life.

The education about our history & culture teaches us to respect our past, bring our heritage to mainstream, learn from mistakes and take solutions from indigenous practices. eg the study of 1857 movement teaches us about the ills of society regarding sati, women's treatment, casteism. It generates a sense of commitment to remove such things from our present.

Study of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) can help us in ~~leading~~ making a more inclusive society eg technological solutions for more

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targeted development using Aadhar, Mother & child tracking system to target health care solutions, research in space to bring cost effective solutions to agriculture etc.

Study of humanities may help us in understanding behaviour of members of society and thus gives us power to pessuade and change their actions to move away from bad traditions eg scientific study & interpretation of Vedic practices including Yajna etc

An egalitarian system of education teaches us about the rights of every one being equal & respect to others thus bringing change in thinking of people.

Education gives an individual a global outlook & removes the parochial mindsets thus thinking overall about humanity and planet earth eg focussed

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Study of environmental science & sustainable development at school level has led to a sense of awareness among children & many a time, they pressure parents to make change eg an 11 year old girl in Karnataka convinced her parents & many other families to build toilet in home.

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1. (b) Where the roots of private virtues are diseased, the fruits of public probity cannot but be corrupt. Discuss this statement in the context of civil services in India. 10

जहाँ निजी सद्गुणों की जड़ें व्याधिग्रस्त होती हैं, वहाँ सार्वजनिक सत्यनिष्ठता (पब्लिक प्रोबिटी) का लाभ/प्रतिफल नहीं मिलता, बल्कि इसका पतन होता है। भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

Any organisation is a set of individuals working together for a common purpose. ~~with~~ Civil services of India also are a follower of this principle. The behaviour, mindsets, personalities and moral of every individual impacts the ethics and image of organization as a whole.

1) If an individual is dishonest & corrupt and goes scot free, it will lead to increment in such case. And the self-aggrandising nature of bureaucracy will prevent probity as a whole.

2) The virtues eg accountability, openness, transparency in work and communication with peers & subordinate

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are very important, (Nolan committee) if they are absent ~~from~~ in individuals this will only perpetuate the opaqueness in working & lead to non-transparency.

eg Indian civil service is plagued with legislations like official secrets act which continues the colonial nature of bureaucracy.

The reaction towards RTI and open public hearing/social audit of govt programs implementation has been low, which shows the tendency towards non-acceptance of scrutiny and probity.

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2. (a) What do you understand by political attitude? What are the factors that shape the political attitude of a person? Discuss. 10

राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति से आप क्या समझते हैं? किसी व्यक्ति में राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति के निर्माणकारी कारक कौन से हैं? चर्चा करें।

Political attitude is not only related to politics or state or elections, as is widely believed. Any concern about the nature of society, ways towards its progress, organs of state & society and the community in general can be termed as political attitude. eg a student who is not otherwise active or involved in the election or student politics, but attends, lets say, a procession or rally against article 377 (criminalization of homosexuality) can be said to possess strong political attitude.

Factors that may shape an individual's political attitude :-

(1) Educational background of a person may have great impact towards shaping mind & thinking.

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(2) Surrounding society and atmosphere eg a person born in slum or a daily wage labourer living for subsistence may have weaker political attitude because of appalling concerns in personal life than an otherwise freer individual.

(3) Thus, economic status may also impact it. But, there can not be a direct correlation between the two. As sometimes, very well-off people may be indifferent but a leader may emerge from the poorest family of slums.

(4) Impact of ideologies around the world eg our freedom fighters were enthused with socialist ideologies of the time and impacted by Russian revolution.

(5) Role of family is also very important in shaping such attitudes. eg a politically indifferent family is more likely to retain this nature and drift away to stronger

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attitudes

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2. (b) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations provides blanket cover to the activities of diplomats and their family members? What are ethical issues arising out of such a wholesale cover? What would you suggest to address those problems? 10

राजनयिक संबंधों पर आधारित वियाना अभिसमय, राजनयिकों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की गतिविधियों को व्यापक सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इस प्रकार के व्यापक सुरक्षा प्रदान किये जाने से उत्पन्न होने वाली नैतिक समस्याएं कौन सी हैं? इन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु आप क्या सुझाव देंगे?

Rationale behind the protection under Vienna convention was to respect the sovereignty of other friendly countries and not to use diplomats as a means to coerce other nations into doing certain acts or taking certain decisions,

But, the convention has been used to shield the family of diplomats & themselves from committing grave criminal acts as

(1) Many times, sons of diplomates in USA, Saudi etc have been charged of crimes like rape, murder and still have gone scot free due to the blanket immunity.

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Recent case of Saudi diplomats in India, to have kept Nepali women into their captivity ~~and~~ where they underwent grave sexual & physical assault is a grave incident.

(2) The laws of the two countries have been sometimes misused by the diplomat to coerce the people eg Devyani Khobragade incident.

(3) Ethical issues of a trade-off between categorically wrong acts and immunity for international relations.

(4) The issue of nation vs human beings emerges.

(5) Relationship with an ally may be impacted due to acts of a particular individual.

(6)

The measures to address:-

(1) There should be an amendment in Vienna convention to exclude

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certain grave & serious offences eg sexual assault, children crimes, homicide to name a few.

(2) Home countries of accused diplomats should consider that if diplomats are questioned or searched or arrested, its not a question of the bilateral relations but a simple case for welfare of human beings & should be cooperative instead of being hostile towards investigation.

(3) There should be independent investigation including law-enforcement agencies of both countries.

(4) Immunity of diplomats & family members should be separated & complete cover should not be provided to members, instead only protective immunity.

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3. Given below are two quotations of great moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these quotations, bring out what it means to you in the present context:

(a) "Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all."—Aristotle. 10

महान नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के दो उद्धरण नीचे दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक उद्धरण के लिए यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में आप के लिए इनके क्या अर्थ हैं:

(क) "हृदय को शिक्षित किए बिना, केवल मस्तिष्क को शिक्षा प्रदान करना कोई शिक्षा नहीं है।" - अरस्तू

There can't be anything worse than power without responsibility. Knowledge of books & technology gives us power to change the world but only a moral education with assumption of responsibility will change the world for the good otherwise it is not only 'no knowledge' but it is 'destructive knowledge' eg terrorists are many times, very powerful leaders who have the ability to sway public opinion, persuade them to perform such tasks as suicide bombs, but they use it to destroy the humanity.

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Many murderers are very good engineers, techno crats but they lack education of heart, the empathy, compassion and morality towards other people and hence their 'mind-education' serves the negative purpose.

Only being a teacher after graduating and passing exams is not the end but unless, a teacher, inculcates a sense of inquisitiveness, curiosity, morality in his/her students, the teachings of class may not build an ~~ho~~ inclusive society.

As ~~Rata~~ JRD Tata had once said, 'I do not want India to become the richest or the biggest superpower of the world, I want India to be a happy country.'

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The education of economics, mathematics may be of much use to humanity but only when put to correct purpose with the welfare of planet earth with a feeling of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam' (whole earth is family)

eg Ratan Tata's inception of Tata Nano was the manifestation of his dream of providing every middle class with a four-wheeler to avoid heat & rain. This is the biggest inspiration towards education.

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3. (b) "The whole problem with the world is that fools and fanatics are always so certain of themselves, but wiser people so full of doubts."- Bertrand Russell. 10

"विश्व में प्रमुख समस्या यही है कि मूर्ख और कट्टरपंथी सदैव स्वंयं के प्रति बहुत निश्चित होते हैं, लेकिन समझदार लोग अत्यधिक संदेह से भरे होते हैं।" - बर्ट्रेंड रसेल।

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4. (a) "Persuasion makes society work smoothly while physical coercion grinds it to a halt". Giving examples, compare the effectiveness of persuasion as an influence tactic vis-a-vis coercion in bringing change in society. In what ways persuasion can be used by civil servants to remove social evils existing in society? 10

"अनुनय से समाज सुचारू रूप से काम करता है जबकि भौतिक दबाव (शारीरिक बलप्रयोग) इसे ठहराव की स्थिति में ला देता है।" उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, समाज में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए प्रभावकारी भूमिका के तौर पर अनुनय की प्रभावशीलता की तुलना भौतिक दबाव के साथ करें। समाज से वर्तमान सामाजिक बुराइयों को दूर करने में लोक सेवक किस प्रकार अनुनय का उपयोग कर सकते हैं?

Persuasion is the use of soft power to influence a person to obey or change his decision or to act in a certain manner. While, coercion is the use of force to make people obey to our orders.

Persuasion is a better way to influence people because

1) It has a long-term effect on people's minds whereas coercion will be temporary. eg a mother who beats her children everyday to study will stop having effect on child after sometime as he/she will be habitual to this treatment.

2) The act of coercion develops an

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antagonised feeling and it can not be used to integrate people's desires & wishes. eg child in the previous example may develop a feeling of disrespect towards the mother or show ignorance.

3) Persuasion will lead to the middle path which may solve the purpose of both parties, thus having the lasting effect.

4) Relationships with friends, family or society will jeopardise in case of coercive attitude. ~~eg~~

5) It may lead to other party using roundabout ways to comply with coercion. eg one-child policy of China led to skewed sex ratio due to desire for male child.

Persuasion use of civil servants

① Sterlization & family planning measures should not be coerced &

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proper dissemination of information, with future benefits should be increased to convince them as coercion in this matter is
1) Against right to privacy
2) will not be permanent.

(2) In cases of tackling female foeticide, the role of girl child should be focussed and persuasive measures to value them should be used apart from legal measures -

(3) Behavioural changes in people for actually using the toilets in rural areas can be brought about through persuasion only.

(4) Attitude change towards LGBT community & their upliftment should be encouraged through persuading people.

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4. (b) What do you understand by emotional sensitivity? Elaborate how emotional sensitivity is important for ethical behavior. What measures have you taken to enhance our emotional sensitivity? 10

आप भावनात्मक संवेदनशीलता से क्या समझते हैं? नैतिक व्यवहार के लिए भावनात्मक संवेदनशीलता किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है, वर्णन करें। अपने भावनात्मक संवेदनशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु आपने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

Emotional sensitivity implies the empathetic, compassionate and concern for problems of other. The ability to understand the emotions and act accordingly to minimize them are the meanings of emotional sensitivity.

Importance for ethical behaviour :-

(1) An emotionally insensitive person will not take due consideration of impact of his actions on all sections of people particularly the weak, the vulnerable & the humble.

(2) The actions without emotional sensitivity will lead to coercion, hard power and a military state eg Hitler's treatment of Jews or Tiananmen square incident of China

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lacked this.

(3) The judgement of an emotionally sensitive person may be skewed or incorrect or lacking in basic acknowledgement of human beings concern eg Hunter commission report about Jaliamwala Bagh & awards to General Dyer.

(4) It will lead to a mode of self-interested state engaged in perpetuation of its power eg non-transparent nature towards administration.

(5) Strict compliance to regulations & rules jeopardising care for emotions of others will be a bad model. eg widow old lady who applied for a house under IAY, should be helped in any roundabout way even if she gets late in her application by a day or two. Ultimately, Gandhi's Talisman is the key.

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Measures to enhance sensitivity:-

(1) Watching history documentaries to learn from past mistakes and not to repeat them.

(2) Conversation with the weaker sections of society eg maids, auto-drivers etc.

(3) Teaching children of surrounding areas which has helped in understanding their background & difficulties.

(4) Helping old women/men to cross the road, giving way to disabled - these strong gestures help inculcate the respect for others.

(5)

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5. (a) There are no universal moral rules which apply to all persons. Examine by giving relevant examples. 10

सभी व्यक्तियों पर लागू होने वाला कोई सार्वभौमिक नैतिक नियम नहीं हैं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए परीक्षण करें।

Morality is a personal concept. It originates from inner voice of an individual. eg believing in war is subjective concept. One may believe and another may not.

The basic 'calculations' of morality are devised on the basis of societal norms & acceptability. It changes with time, place and circumstances. eg wearing a short skirt in rural India may be a question on girl's character but it has nothing to do if one is in USA or Europe.

The definition of standards in society are also not fixed. eg 25 years back, sex before marriage may have been frowned upon but today, live-in relationships are

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getting acceptability in urban India & SC has legalised it, considering the changing trends.

What may be moral to one person in the same environment, may not apply to another. So, it differs from individual to individual as well. eg ~~any~~ one friend may be a staunch believer in casteism despite similar society, education & background while another may not belive in it.

The evolution of morality, therefore has been dynamic since inception of civilization and it will be so in future as well. Hence, its best not to define any 'principles' and let the river take its own course based on the environment.

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5. (b) Some decisions, which are in the best interest of the organisation, require deviation from the existing policies, rules and guidelines. As a civil servant how would you deal with such situations. Illustrate. 10

संगठन के सर्वोत्तम हित में कुछ निर्णयों के लिए वर्तमान नीतियों, नियमों और दिशा निर्देशों से इतर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता होती है। एक लोक सेवक के रूप में आप इस प्रकार की स्थितियों से कैसे निपटेंगें, स्पष्ट करें।

Incrementalism is not always the way forward. Sometimes, overhaul of system, policies & methods is required. But, there are many problems associated with it;

1) Lack of interest in people to switch to new method.
2) Lack of expertise to deal with upcoming challenges & ways.
3) Resistance of informal organizations or trade unions to maintain the status-quo.
4) Fear of burden of work or loss of power / authority or increased accountability.

eg changing from a fixed regime to building an open and

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more engaging organization may require citizen charter, RTI implementation, attitudinal change to part with information, increased service-orientation etc. Such challenges may be overcome by:

1) ~~Boring~~ Providing proper training to individuals – to deal with citizens, technological changes, creation of charter, proactive involvement, suo-motu uploading of information.

2) In every sectors, good-performing people should be created as the modal leadership access points.

3) In changing policy, all stakeholders should be involved from initial stages & feedback should be taken on-board.

4) They should be assured about the benefits it will accrue to themselves and organization both eg more financial accountability will lead

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to cost savings & economical nature of organizations.

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6. Developing 'scientific temper' is one of the fundamental duties of Indian citizens under Article 51A of the Constitution. What do you understand by scientific temper? Explain its role in increasing tolerance in the society. What have you done to develop your scientific temper? 10

'वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति' का विकास करना संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51-ए के अंतर्गत भारतीय नागरिकों का एक मौलिक कर्तव्य है। 'वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति' से आप क्या समझते हैं? समाज में सहिष्णुता बढ़ाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। अपनी 'वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति' का विकास करने के लिए आपने क्या किया है?

Scientific temper is the development of a concern towards the basic human nature of curiosity, to develop this inquisitiveness and question the traditions, works & methods around so that there is an empirical base behind everything and use of assumptions, superstitions is minimized in life of an individual.

Role in increasing tolerance:

(1) It will lead to questioning not only other's faiths but our own ways & practices as the bias is towards science and not religion.

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(2) The proven ways of doing things will lead to our rejection of unbased methods and it will reform all religions equally.
eg A Hindu should come forward to question the claims of Ganesha idols drinking milk than others.
(3) Tolerance will be enhanced by our focus towards education, build a resilient society where individuals are not easily persuaded by Godmen/women for their benefits

Steps to increase

(1) I have questioned my parents for their faith in astrology — which has no scientific base till today.
(2) I focus on reading the facts, assumptions & detailed multi-perspectives behind any issue to get proper understanding & then

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only reach a conclusion.

(3) I have tried deliberately at home for Ganesha drinking to sway my family that it does not exist & is untrue. It has upheld my scientific temper as well.

(4)

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7. There are only crimes, no criminals. In the light of this statement, examine retributive and reformative forms of punishment from moral perspective. 10

यहां केवल अपराध है, कोई अपराधी नहीं। इस कथन के आलोक में नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से दंड के दंडात्मक और सुधारात्मक रूपों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Death penalty has been used as a deterrent, to provide a closure to victim or his/her family and to strengthen the states' resolve towards solving harsh crimes.

But capital punishment & similar other ~~pu~~ methods have not considered the view that the ultimate aim of criminal justice system should be to reform and not revenge.

Retributive forms have not been successful in deterrent theory as well as NCRB data has proved that there is no decrease in the homicide rate despite death penalty. Awarding these harsh punishments is also extremely judge-centric &

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Subjective in nature. Most of the death penalties of lower courts have been upturned by HC & SC which shows their urgency & non seriousness.

Instead, an individual is criminal due to his circumstances, society, or background. 'No one is born a murderer. Society makes him so' as has been said. Therefore, to bring back his humanity, the responsibility also lies on society & state.

Therefore, reformative theory should take precedent in the system of justice. There should be a chance provided to an individual to give back his contribution. Guiding principle should be, 'State ~~pu~~ should not punish with vengeance.'

— Emperor Ashoka

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8. What do you understand by 'belief'? How does it shape into value system? Illustrate with examples from your personal life. 10

'आस्था/विश्वास' से आप क्या समझते हैं? हमारी मूल्य प्रणाली में यह कैसे आकार लेता है? अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन से उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए।

Belief is a set of principles in an individual's life which guide his behaviour and action. eg if I believe in untouchability, I will not allow people around me to take any discriminatory measures towards weak people.

When beliefs of an individual change into those of collectives- groups or friends, and further scale up to include larger community of a religion, or a country- they take the form of value system. eg a believer of strong human rights in Europe's renaissance period eg Voltaire, Rousseau influenced others & this led to whole value system of countries

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being focussed towards the universal human rights.

eg ~~if~~ my cousin did not believe in caste-system and persuaded my parents for his inter-caste marriage. The conversation with the family of bride and openness after marriage have led to destruction of many misunderstandings & misconceptions in my family about the other caste - this has led to integration and the secularism - in its true sense has become the nature ~~& of my family and~~ value-system of our family.

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SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. Ram is an Indian student in Oxford University. His best friend 'Harry' is a Britisher. Recently they both watched the debate where an Indian MP argued that Britain owes an apology and reparations to India for the historical wrongs committed during its rule. Harry objects the idea on these grounds: "I never exploited any Indian. None of my family members ever worked for British East India Company. I don't know why I should have to pay for someone who exploited Indians, generations before I was born". Making present-day citizens to pay reparations for the past wrongs, seems to raise some concerns. They both come to you (an Ethics professor) and ask you to decide who among them is correct. Critically analyze their arguments and bring out the ethical issues involved. 20

राम ऑक्सफोर्ड विश्वविद्यालय में भारतीय छात्र है। उसका सबसे अच्छा मित्र 'हैरी' अंग्रेज़ है। हाल ही में उन दोनों ने एक ऐसी बहस देखी जिसमें एक भारतीय सांसद तर्क देता है कि ब्रिटेन को अपने शासन के दौरान की गई ऐतिहासिक गलतियों के लिए भारत से क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए और उसका प्रायश्चित करना चाहिए। हैरी अग्र उल्लिखित आधारों पर इस विचार का विरोध करता है: "मैंने कभी किसी भारतीय का शोषण नहीं किया है, मेरे परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य ने कभी भी ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के लिए काम नहीं किया। यह मेरी समझ से परे है कि मुझे क्यों किसी ऐसे कृत्य के लिए भुगतान करना चाहिए जिसने मेरे जन्म से पीढ़ियों पहले भारतीयों का शोषण किया।" अतीत की गलतियों के लिए वर्तमान नागरिकों से क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान कराना थोड़ा चिंताजनक प्रतीत होता है। वे दोनों आप (एथिक्स प्रोफेसर) के पास आते हैं और आपसे इस बात का निर्णय करने को कहते हैं कि उनमें से कौन सही है। आलोचनात्मनक रूप से उनके तर्कों का विश्लेषण करें और इसमें सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Though, the economic losses and social, cultural problems still persisting in Indian society can be a reason due to the exploitation of the Britain. But, now jeopardising the relation between two friendly countries due to that is not advisable.

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Colonialism & imperialism was the political reality of those times & it can not be blamed as that was the rule of order.

If historical wrong claims separations from all colonalizing nations, it would impede the idea of nationalism & friendship born post that period.

Today, both countries ~~possess~~ have friendly people-to people & govt-to govt ties and this must not be a reason to jeopardise it.

Also, the calculation & estimation of such loss is very difficult. Hence, the idea seems impractical.

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I will tell that through both countries' students should know & understand history & its impact, they should not live in past because future belongs to forward-lookers and they should learn from its impact & move towards building a friendly society.

The ethical issues may involve:-

1) Respect of freedom movements of colonies & proving reparations to country as a recognition to their effort.

2) ~~Relevant~~ carrying baggage of past to impact future relations between people or countries is not correct.

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10. A common sight in India at traffic signals, railway stations and urban markets, is that of a destitute woman, begging, with a child in her arms. At times, out of pity or out of fear, from being cursed by God, or out of irritation, we tend to give them some coins or money and drive them away. In this context, bring out the ethical issues associated with beggary. Indicate the socio-economic reasons behind it. Also, discuss the attitudinal aspects of people towards beggars. What feasible steps can be taken to effectively control this serious problem of our country? 20

ट्रैफिक सिग्नलों, रेलवे स्टेशनों और शहरी बाजारों में एक बच्चे को लिए हुए, भीख मांगने वाली असहाय महिला का दृश्य आम है। कभी-कभी दयावश या भगवान द्वारा शाप दिए जाने के भयवश या क्षोभवश, हम उन्हें कुछ सिक्के या रुपए दे कर दूर भगा देते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भिक्षावृत्ति से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके पीछे के सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारणों को स्पष्ट करें। इसके साथ ही, भिखारियों के प्रति लोगों की अभिवृत्ति से संबंधी पहलुओं पर चर्चा करें। हमारे देश की इस गंभीर समस्या के प्रभावी नियंत्रण हेतु कौन-से व्यवहार्य कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Ethical issues

1) Beggary leads to recognition of appalling situation of our society, but it has become too common a sight for us to acknowledge where our society is headed.

2) Beggary may involve other aspects of trafficking, illegal activities under its banner.

3) It may be a trade-off between our conscience to pay them or do something more meaningful by providing education to few children

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Or employment to women

4) Unsanitary conditions of these beggars on footpaths leads to the vicious cycle of sanitation → bad health → bad productivity in labour → less money → more children → beggary.

5) It also involves the concept of child labour.

Socio-economic Reasons:

① Poverty & inequality rising.

② Indiscriminate urbanization.

③ Lack of education.

④ Lack of productive employment for unskilled people

⑤ Lack of opportunities to children

Attitudinal aspects:

① People, many times, disrespect them & scold them.

② Lack of apathy towards the weak.

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(3) Their unclean clothes, appearance develops a feeling of untouchability in the minds of people.

(4) They are, many times, considered as the people who don't want to work & beg instead for easy money - hence contempt for them.

(5) Children are exploited by people around eg shopkeepers, they are bullied which leads to their exclusion & alienation from 'mainstream' society.

Steps:-

(1) Public expenditure to improve social indicators of health, education to be increased.

(2) Demand-driven, right-based approach like MNREGA should be promoted.

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(3) children from beggary should be rescued & rehabilitated & follow-up action should be regular.

(4) Old care homes & women care centres should be increased

(5) More employment opportunities, skill provisions like Make In India, Skill India etc.

(6)

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11. You are an A.C.P. in New Delhi. There has been a steep rise in incidents of racial discrimination in the area falling under your jurisdiction. Recently, a young boy from North East was beaten badly by a mob in a market area. This has led to protest by students from the North East region. They have gathered outside your office and are demanding strict action against the culprits. **(a)** What will be your strategy to manage the situation. Bring out a plan to counter such incidents in the future. **(b)** What is the use of emotional intelligence in such situations? **(c)** What are the social and attitudinal factors responsible for racial discrimination. 20

आप नई दिल्ली में ए.सी.पी. हैं। आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में नस्लीय भेदभाव की घटनाओं में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। हाल ही में, उत्तर-पूर्व के एक युवा लड़के को बाजार में भीड़ ने बुरी तरह से पीटा था। इसने पूर्वोत्तर के छात्रों को विरोध करने के लिए प्रेरित किया। वे आपके कार्यालय के बाहर एकत्र हो गए हैं और दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की मांग कर रहे हैं।(a) इस स्थिति का प्रबंधन करने के लिए आपकी रणनीति क्या होगी ? भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से निपटने हेतु योजना बताएं। (b) इस प्रकार की स्थितियों से निपटने में भावनात्मक समझ किस प्रकार उपयोगी है? (c) नस्लीय भेदभाव हेतु उत्तरदायी सामाजिक और अभिवृत्ति से सम्बंधित विभिन्न कारक कौन-से हैं ?

Strategy :-

(1) I will give them a time frame within which strict action will be taken and culprits will be arrested.

(2) I will provide security to the areas where NE people population is prominent.

(3) I will say that beat patrolling & community policing measures will be increased in those areas.

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(4) The culprits will be given strictest punishment by an efficient prosecution case.

(5) I will take immediate steps to manage the crowd by using persuasion and initiatives.

'Prevention is better than cure'

To best manage it in future, the course of action should be to prevent such incidents & take immediate & prompt action.

(b) EI is very important because it involves the integration of two different communities. It is a kind of hate crime and thus, reconciliation & harmony is the only permanent solution.

Here, EI becomes very crucial to understand each

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other, empathise with situations of other community & build a harmonious society.

(C) Social & Attitudinal factors

(1) Non-understanding & misunderstanding about other community & its culture

(2) Hostility towards outsiders → taking up jobs & modifying the culture of local people

(3) Lack of conversation among communities

Now, programs at informal level & local level should be enhanced to bridge the gap..

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12. You are an officer in the Labour department. You went to your brother's wedding and saw that minors were employed by the wedding band company to carry their electric instruments. You know that it is an unlawful activity and it is your responsibility to take action against it. However, since it is a family wedding so they have asked you to look the other way. Some of the options available to you to handle this situation are as follows: 1. You will not take any action as this could be seen by the others as a deliberate action to spoil the wedding. 2. You will act strictly and remove them from the wedding and file a case against the band company. 3. You will talk to the band personal and give a notice to them that they should not employ any minor children after this marriage. Suggest any other possible option. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reason for it. 20

आप श्रम विभाग में एक अधिकारी हैं। आप अपने भाई की शादी में जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि शादी की बैंड कंपनी ने अपने विद्युत उपकरणों को ढोने के लिए अल्पवयस्कों (नाबालिग) को काम पर लगा रखा है। आपको पता है कि यह गैर-कानूनी गतिविधि है और इसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना आपका उत्तरदायित्व है। हालांकि, यह आपके परिवार की शादी है इसलिए वे आपसे अन्य उपाय तलाशने को कहते हैं। इस स्थिति से निपटने हेतु आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध कुछ विकल्प इस प्रकार हैं: 1. आप कोई भी कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि इसे अन्य लोगों द्वारा शादी को खराब करने के लिए जानबूझकर की गई कार्रवाई के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। 2. आप कठोरता पूर्वक कार्य करते हुए उन्हें शादी से हटा देंगें तथा बैंड कंपनी के विरुद्ध मुक़दमा दायर करेंगे। 3. आप बैंड के कर्मचारियों से बात करेंगे और इस बात का नोटिस देंगे कि इस शादी के बाद उन्हें किसी भी अल्पवयस्क (नाबालिग) को काम पर नहीं लगाना चाहिए। किसी अन्य संभव विकल्प का सुझाव भी दीजिए। इन सभी विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और कार्रवाई हेतु कारण के साथ सर्वोत्तम विकल्प का सुझाव दीजिए।

~~Option no~~

Being an officer in labour department, I can not allow an unlawful & immoral activity in front of me at any place. However, the personal relationships are also important & should be taken care of.

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Option no (1) :-

Not taking any action will promote this activity & repurcussion might be far greater than a wedding's problem. Hence, this should not be done. It will be a deliberate abdication of responsibility & unethical on my part. Societal consequence of child labour are huge & wider picture should be considered. But, it will save my familial relationships.

Option no 2 :-

Removing them on the spot may create a chaos in the wedding & it might be seen as high-handedness on my part in a family function, a way to show off my powers & arrogance. It will lead to the deterioration in relationship but will teach a lesson to the band manager & the practice will not be promoted in the

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Society. Children will be rescued and will lead a good life.

(3) Giving a notice of not employing after this marriage will lead to thinking that the regulations are lax and can be moulded. This action will not be taken seriously by wedding band.

Serious follow up action will be necessary to ensure compliance. Though, the step will save my familial relationship but is not an ideal & most suitable step.

Rather, what is needed is that I will talk to band manager in a corner and will give strict instructions to immediately replace all minors in band with adult members otherwise the payment will not be made.

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This will lead to saving of chaotic situation during wedding. Once wedding is done, I will serve notice and rescue all child labourers. Follow up action will be taken and both objectives of professional & personal life would be met.

Taking such action will also be appreciated by members of family as it can be assumed as high handedness - rather my dedication & resolve towards meaningful activities.

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13. You are a working as a junior engineer in second year of your job. A senior engineer has been on sick leave, and you are due to go on study leave. You have been told by your manager that, before you go on leave, you must complete some complicated repair and maintenance work. The deadline suggested appears unrealistic, given the complexity of the work. You feel that you are not sufficiently experienced to complete the work alone. You would need additional supervision to complete it to the required standard, and your manager has stated his inability to offer the necessary support. If you try to complete the work within the proposed timeframe but fail to meet the expected quality, you could face repercussions after your return from study leave. You feel slightly intimidated by your manager, and also feel pressure to do what you can for the company and ensure long term job security. Indicate various options that are available with you in this situation. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it. 20

आप अपनी नौकरी के दूसरे वर्ष में जूनियर इंजीनियर (कनिष्ठ अभियंता) के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। एक वरिष्ठ इंजीनियर बीमारी के कारण अवकाश पर है और आपको भी अध्ययन अवकाश पर जाना है। आपके प्रबंधक ने आपसे से अवकाश पर जाने से पूर्व कुछ जटिल मरम्मत और रखरखाव के कार्य को पूरा करने को कहा है। दी गई समय सीमा काम की जटिलता को देखते हुए कम प्रतीत होती है। साथ ही, आप स्वयं को अकेले काम पूरा करने लिए पर्याप्त रूप से अनुभवी भी नहीं पाते हैं। इसे आवश्यक मानक के अनुसार पूरा करने के लिए आपको अतिरिक्त पर्यवेक्षण की आवश्यकता है और आपके प्रबंधक ने आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करने में अपनी असमर्थता जता दी है। यदि आप प्रस्तावित समय सीमा के भीतर, काम पूरा करने का प्रयास करते हैं और वांछित गुणवत्ता देने में विफल रहते हैं, तो अध्ययन अवकाश से लौटने पर इसके परिणामों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। आप अपने प्रबंधक से थोड़े भयभीत हैं । साथ ही, अपनी नौकरी की दीर्घकालिक सुरक्षा की सुनिश्चितता हेतू आप कंपनी के लिए जो कर सकते हैं, उसे करने के लिए दबाव का भी अनुभव कर रहे हैं। इस स्थिति में स्वयं के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और कारण बताते हुए सर्वोत्तम कार्यवाही का सुझाव दीजिए।

Options:-
(1) cancel the study leave or extend the time of start of it so that I can finish it with the supervision of senior engineer and with the prescribed quality standards.
(2) Tell manager in written about inability of mine & which may

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result in lower standard of work.

(3) finish the work with whatever options available with compromised quality and go on study leave.

(4) Ask for senior engineer's support informally by asking his advice on crucial decisions and complete the rest of the work on my own in available time.

(5) Ask manager to assign the work to someone else because of the difficulties & ask for a more feasible work for myself.

Out of these options, I would choose an integration of (4) and (3) which means - I'll contact the senior engineer to only give me crucial inputs of decision making from his home - if he is not available at all, then I'll seek desired expertise from some other departments and complete the

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the rest of the work on my own. If other departments ~~no~~ help is also not available then I'll contact a private expert person or company to help in the project supervision after taking due permission from manager - if manager expressed inability to pay, I'll try to get a loan sanctioned for my project & complete it within the time limit. It will have following benefits.

1) It will establish my credibility because I have not recused myself from work,

2) No abdication of responsibility on my part.

3) No compromise on quality & hence maintainance of standards and my job security.

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4) Pooling in NGOs or private sector will bring the efficiency of those and probity of our organization.

5) First option to seek senior engineer's support will lower the financial burden of private sector involvement but dependency not on me, hence can not be guaranteed — therefore resorting to other methods.

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14. Euthanasia is the practice of intentionally ending the life of someone who's suffering from an incurable illness or is in an irreversible coma. In the last stages of a terminal illness, for instance, patients who don't want to live the rest of their life in agonising pain may ask a doctor or family member to help them end their lives. Euthanasia may be active or passive and Euthanasia may be voluntary or involuntary. All these aspects raise different ethical concerns for the patient, doctor as well as the relatives of the patient. Discuss these ethical issues and the various social and attitudinal factors that play a role in the decision in euthanasia. Should there be a uniform policy to tackle cases related to euthanasia? Explain with relevant examples. 20

इच्छामृत्यु जानबूझकर किसी ऐसे का जीवन समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया है जो लाइलाज रोग से पीड़ित है या स्थाई रूप से कोमा में है। उदाहरण के लिए लाइलाज रोग के अंतिम चरण में ऐसे रोगी जो पीड़ादायी कष्ट में अपना शेष जीवन नहीं जीना चाहते हैं, अपना जीवन समाप्त करने में सहायता करने के लिए चिकित्सक या परिवार के किसी सदस्य से कह सकते हैं। इच्छामृत्यु सक्रिय या निष्क्रिय हो सकती है और इच्छामृत्यु स्वैच्छिक या अनैच्छिक भी हो सकती है। ये सभी पहलु रोगी, चिकित्सक और रोगी के संबंधियों के लिए अलग-अलग नैतिक चिंताएं खड़ी करते हैं। इच्छामृत्यु संबंधी निर्णय में भूमिका निभाने वाले इन नैतिक मुद्दों तथा विभिन्न सामाजिक व अभिवृत्ति से सम्बंधित कारकों पर चर्चा करें। इच्छामृत्यु से संबंधित प्रकरणों से निपटने के लिए क्या एक समान नीति होनी चाहिए? इसे प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ समझाएं।

Ethical issues of patient:

1) A patient's life is not only his/her but his/her family wives, children & dependents. Taking an individual decision about his death will lead to non-acknowledgement of concerned agonies of others also — who may be shattered or disturbed

2) Patient's decision of euthanasia may involve a sense of giving up, non-fighting nature or immoralas

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can be considered as suicide. As it is, can not be questioned because of unending trauma, a purely individual decision is not desirable.

Ethical issues of Doctors:-

1) Doctors have taken the oath of saving lives till they can. Agreeing to it, may amount to surrender. It is conte-stable that things might be out of his hands but due care should be taken considering all possible aspects

Relatives:-

1) Giving the power to decide on it to relatives may be an encroachm-ent on right to life of the patient.

2) It can be misused for personal gains of wealth or property.

3) It is an infringement of patient's personal choice. eg SC decided on passive euthanasia in Aruna Shanbaug case due to appalling situation but ruled in favour of nurses & care givers; acknowled

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giving their contribution & service to Aruna.

Factors affecting Euthanasia:

① Social condition and economic cond of patient and support of relatives eg Aruna's case – not relatives but her co-workers took her care all these years. So, it was recognised by SC despite no legal claim on her.

② Attitude of doctors & courts towards euthanasia should be changed and a person should not be forced to live a traumatic life due to legal issues.

③ The overall pain & agony of relatives should be given due recognition – which might be financially draining the resources without any particular results and hence affecting development of future human capital as well.

A universal policy can not be devised for such cases as all of them are unique & need a fresh look. Hence, a tribunal may be formed to look into individual cases.

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